Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Directed Reading for Content Mastery

Forces Inside Earth

Directions: *Unscramble the terms in italics to complete the sentences below. Write the terms on the lines provided.*

_____ **1.** A *hrsae* force causes rocks to slide past each other.

_____ **2.** When rocks break, they move along surfaces called *stufla*.

_____ **3.** At a *svreeer* fault, the hanging wall moves up compared to the footwall..

_____ **4.** Rocks are pulled apart by *itosnen* forces.

_____ **5.** A(n) *lacneiitn* is part of the fold that curves upward in rock.

_____ **6.** Plates move toward each other at a *gtoeencrnv* boundary.

_____ **7.** At a *riskte-ipsl* fault, rocks slide past each other horizontally.

_____ **8.** The hanging wall moves downward compared to the footwall in a *olramn* fault.

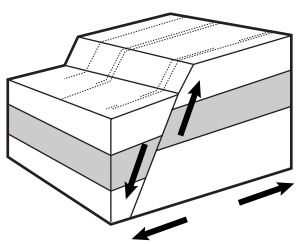
_____ **9.** At *tvedngier* boundaries, plates are moving away from each other.

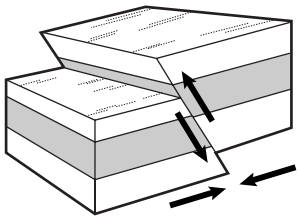
_____ **10.** A force that pushes rocks together is a *mnopsericos* force.

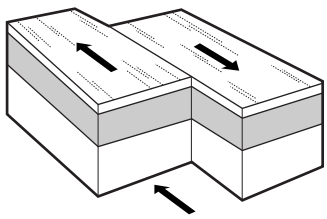
_____ **11.** The part of the fold in rock that curves downward is the *liennysc*.

_____ **12.** At a *osrtnfmra* boundary, plates move past each other.

Directions: *Identify each diagram shown below as a* **reverse fault**, **normal fault,** *or* **strike-slip fault.**







13. _____ **14.** _____ **15.** _____

Name Date Period

Chapter 9

STUDY GUIDE

Forces Inside Earth

*On the line above each diagram, label the type of fault shown—**normal fault**, **reverse fault**, and **strike-slip fault**. Then below each illustration write the numbers of the fault's characteristics from the list.*

1. This kind of fault occurs at transform fault boundaries.
2. Compression pushes rocks together.
3. The hanging wall moves down compared to the footwall.
4. This kind of fault occurs at convergent plate boundaries.
5. The San Andreas Fault is an example of this kind of fault.
6. This kind of fault occurs at divergent plate boundaries.
7. The hanging wall moves up compared to the footwall.
8. Many of these faults occur at the Great Rift Valley in eastern Africa.
9. Rocks on either side of the fault boundary move past each other horizontally with little or no vertical movement.
10. Tension pulls rocks apart.
11. The Rocky Mountains contain many of these faults.
12. Shearing forces push rocks past each other horizontally.